

Putnam Multi-Asset Absolute Return Fund*

Prospectus

4 | 30 | 18

FUND SYMBOLS	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS M	CLASS P	CLASS R	CLASS R6	CLASS T	CLASS Y	
	PDMAX	PDMBX	PDMCX	PDMMX	—	PDMRX	PDMEX	Pending	PDMYX	
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Investment Category: Absolute Return

This prospectus explains what you should know about this mutual fund before you invest. Please read it carefully.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any statement to the contrary is a crime.

* Prior to April 30, 2018, the fund was known as Putnam Absolute Return 700 Fund.

Fund summary

Goal

Putnam Multi-Asset Absolute Return Fund seeks positive total return.

Fees and expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Putnam funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial advisor and in *How do I buy fund shares?* beginning on page 21 of the fund's prospectus, in the Appendix to the fund's prospectus, and in *How to buy shares* beginning on page II-1 of the fund's statement of additional information (SAI).

Shareholder fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*

Share class	Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)
Class A	5.75%	1.00%*
Class B	NONE	5.00%**
Class C	NONE	1.00%***
Class M	3.50%	NONE
Class P	NONE	NONE
Class R	NONE	NONE
Class R6	NONE	NONE
Class T	2.50%	NONE
Class Y	NONE	NONE

Annual fund operating expenses

(expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Share class	Management fees ^{****}	Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	Other expenses	Acquired fund fees and expenses	Total annual fund operating expenses	Expense reimbursement [†]	Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursement
Class A	0.59%	0.25%	0.19%	0.05%	1.08%	(0.01)%	1.07%
Class B	0.59%	1.00%	0.19%	0.05%	1.83%	(0.01)%	1.82%
Class C	0.59%	1.00%	0.19%	0.05%	1.83%	(0.01)%	1.82%
Class M	0.59%	0.75%	0.19%	0.05%	1.58%	(0.01)%	1.57%
Class P	0.59%	N/A	0.07%	0.05%	0.71%	(0.01)%	0.70%
Class R	0.59%	0.50%	0.19%	0.05%	1.33%	(0.01)%	1.32%
Class R6	0.59%	N/A	0.11%	0.05%	0.75%	(0.01)%	0.74%
Class T	0.59%	0.25%	0.19% ^{<}	0.05%	1.08%	(0.01)%	1.07%
Class Y	0.59%	N/A	0.19%	0.05%	0.83%	(0.01)%	0.82%

* Applies only to certain redemptions of shares bought with no initial sales charge.

** This charge is phased out over six years.

*** This charge is eliminated after one year.

**** Restated to reflect current fees.

† Management fees reflect a performance adjustment. The fund's base management fee is subject to adjustment, up or down, based on the fund's performance relative to the fund's target, which is the performance of the ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index plus 500 basis points.

Reflects Putnam Investment Management, LLC's contractual obligation to limit certain fund expenses through April 30, 2019. This obligation may be modified or discontinued only with approval of the Board of Trustees.

< Other expenses are based on expenses of class A shares for the fund's last fiscal year.

Example

The following hypothetical example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then, except as indicated, redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. It assumes a 5% return on your investment each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. Only the first year of each period in the example takes into account the expense reimbursement described above. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

Share class	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	\$678	\$898	\$1,135	\$1,816
Class B	\$685	\$875	\$1,189	\$1,950
Class B (no redemption)	\$185	\$575	\$989	\$1,950
Class C	\$285	\$575	\$989	\$2,147
Class C (no redemption)	\$185	\$575	\$989	\$2,147
Class M	\$504	\$830	\$1,179	\$2,162
Class P	\$72	\$226	\$394	\$882
Class R	\$134	\$420	\$728	\$1,601
Class R6	\$76	\$239	\$416	\$929
Class T	\$356	\$584	\$830	\$1,533
Class Y	\$84	\$264	\$460	\$1,024

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction-related costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or the above example, affect fund performance. The fund’s turnover rate in the most recent fiscal year was 559%.

Investments, risks, and performance

Investments

The fund is designed to pursue a consistent absolute return by combining two independent investment strategies — a *beta* strategy, which provides broad exposure to investment markets, and an *alpha* strategy, which seeks returns from active trading. The *beta* strategy seeks to balance risk and to provide positive total return by investing, without limit, in many different asset classes, including U.S., international, and emerging markets equity securities (growth or value stocks or both) and fixed-income securities; mortgage- and asset-backed securities; below-investment-grade securities (sometimes referred to as “junk bonds”); inflation-protected securities; commodities; and real estate investment trusts (REITs). The *alpha* strategy involves the potential use of active trading strategies designed to provide additional total return through active security selection, tactical asset allocation, currency transactions and options transactions. In pursuing a consistent absolute return, the fund’s strategies are also generally intended to produce lower volatility over a reasonable period of time than has been historically associated with traditional asset classes that have earned similar levels of return over long historical periods. These traditional asset classes might include, for example, equities or equity-like investments.

We may consider, among other factors, a company’s valuation, financial strength, growth potential, competitive position in its industry, projected future earnings, cash flows and dividends when deciding whether to buy or sell equity investments, and, among other factors, credit, interest rate and prepayment risks when deciding whether to buy or sell fixed-income investments. We may also take into account general market

conditions when making investment decisions. We typically use derivatives, such as futures, options, certain foreign currency transactions, warrants and swap contracts, to a significant extent for hedging purposes and to increase the fund's exposure to the asset classes and strategies mentioned above, which may create investment leverage.

Risks

It is important to understand that you can lose money by investing in the fund.

Our allocation of assets among asset classes may hurt performance. The value of stocks and bonds in the fund's portfolio may fall or fail to rise over extended periods of time for a variety of reasons, including general financial market conditions, changing market perceptions (including, in the case of bonds, perceptions about the risk of default and expectations about monetary policy or interest rates), changes in government intervention in the financial markets, and factors related to a specific issuer or industry. These and other factors may lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in the fund's portfolio holdings. Growth stocks may be more susceptible to earnings disappointments, and value stocks may fail to rebound.

Bond investments are subject to interest rate risk, which means the value of the fund's bond investments is likely to fall if interest rates rise. Bond investments also are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the bond may default on payment of interest or principal. Interest rate risk is generally greater for longer-term bonds, and credit risk is generally greater for below-investment-grade bonds, which may be considered speculative. Mortgage-backed investments, unlike traditional debt investments, are also subject to prepayment risk, which means that they may increase in value less than other bonds when interest rates decline and decline in value more than other bonds when interest rates rise. We may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments, including mortgage- and asset-backed investments, in other investments with less attractive terms and yields.

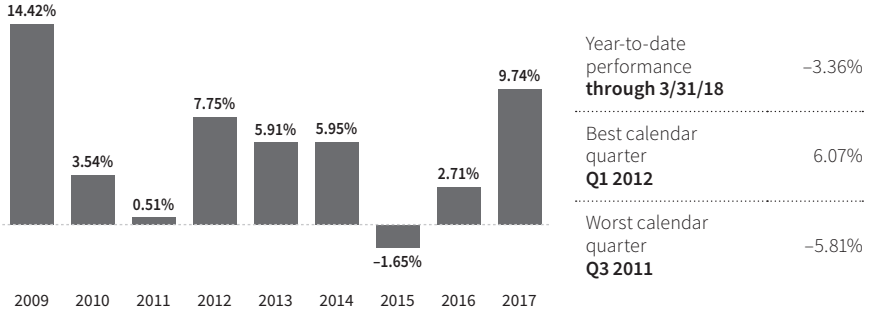
The value of international investments traded in foreign currencies may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in exchange rates. International investments, particularly investments in emerging markets, may carry risks associated with potentially less stable economies or governments (such as the risk of seizure by a foreign government, the imposition of currency or other restrictions, or high levels of inflation), and may be or become illiquid. Our *alpha* strategy may lose money or not earn a return sufficient to cover associated trading and other costs. Our use of leverage obtained through derivatives increases the risk of investing in the fund by increasing investment exposure. Derivatives also involve the risk, in the case of many over-the-counter instruments, of the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions and the potential failure of the other party to the instrument to meet its obligations.

The fund may not achieve its goal, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The fund's efforts to produce lower volatility returns may not be successful. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The performance information below gives some indication of the risks associated with an investment in the fund by showing the fund's performance year to year and over time. The bar chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges. If it did, performance would be lower. Please remember that past performance is not necessarily an indication of future results. Monthly performance figures for the fund are available at putnam.com.

Annual total returns for class A shares before sales charges



Average annual total returns after sales charges (for periods ended 12/31/17)

Share class	1 year	5 years	Since inception (12/23/08)
Class A before taxes	3.43%	3.23%	4.63%
Class A after taxes on distributions	2.56%	2.04%	3.62%
Class A after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	2.15%	2.09%	3.29%
Class B before taxes	3.95%	3.36%	4.60%
Class C before taxes	7.96%	3.69%	4.54%
Class M before taxes	5.41%	3.23%	4.35%
Class P before taxes*	10.12%	4.77%	5.58%
Class R before taxes	9.44%	4.22%	5.03%
Class R6 before taxes*	10.13%	4.84%	5.63%
Class T before taxes**	7.00%	3.94%	5.02%
Class Y before taxes	10.09%	4.75%	5.57%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.54%	2.10%	3.89%
S&P 500 Index (no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.83%	15.79%	15.81%
ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index (no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.81%	0.28%	0.24%
ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index plus 500 basis points (no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.81%	5.28%	5.24%

* Performance for class R6 shares prior to their inception (7/2/12) and for class P shares prior to their inception (8/31/16) is derived from the historical performance of class Y shares and has not been adjusted for the lower investor servicing fees applicable to class R6 and class P shares; had it, returns would have been higher.

** Class T shares were not outstanding during the time periods shown. Performance shown for class T shares is derived from the historical performance of class A shares, adjusted for the lower initial sales charge currently applicable to class T shares.

After-tax returns reflect the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are shown for class A shares only and will vary for other classes. These after-tax returns do not apply if you hold your fund shares through a 401(k) plan, an individual retirement account (IRA), or another tax-advantaged arrangement.

Class B share performance reflects conversion to class A shares after eight years.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and the S&P 500 Index are broad measures of market performance. Securities in the fund do not match those in the indexes and the performance of the fund will differ.

ICE BofAML Indexes: ICE Data Indices, LLC ("ICE BofAML"), used with permission. ICE BofAML permits use of the ICE BofAML indices and related data on an "as is" basis; makes no warranties regarding same; does not guarantee the suitability, quality, accuracy, timeliness, and/or completeness of the ICE BofAML indices or any data included in, related to, or derived therefrom; assumes no liability in connection with the use of the foregoing; and does not sponsor, endorse, or recommend Putnam Investments, or any of its products or services.

ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated U.S. Treasury bills, which represent obligations of the U.S. Government having a maturity of one year or less, and is intended as an approximate measure of the rate of inflation. ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index + 5.00% is the benchmark and hurdle rate for the performance adjustment component of the fund's management fee.

Your fund's management

Investment advisor

Putnam Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio managers

Robert Schoen

Chief Investment Officer, Global Asset Allocation, portfolio manager of the fund since 2008

James Fetch

Co-Head of Global Asset Allocation, portfolio manager of the fund since 2008

Jason Vaillancourt

Co-Head of Global Asset Allocation, portfolio manager of the fund since 2008

Sub-advisors

Putnam Investments Limited*

The Putnam Advisory Company, LLC*

* Though the investment advisor has retained the services of both Putnam Investments Limited (PIL) and The Putnam Advisory Company, LLC (PAC), PIL and PAC do not currently manage any assets of the fund.

Purchase and sale of fund shares

You can open an account, purchase and/or sell fund shares, or exchange them for shares of another Putnam fund by contacting your financial advisor or by calling Putnam Investor Services at 1-800-225-1581. Purchases of class B shares are closed to

new and existing investors except by exchange from class B shares of another Putnam fund or through dividend and/or capital gains reinvestment.

When opening an account, you must complete and mail a Putnam account application, along with a check made payable to the fund, to: Putnam Investor Services, P.O. Box 8383, Boston, MA 02266-8383. The minimum initial investment of \$500 is currently waived, although Putnam reserves the right to reject initial investments under \$500 at its discretion. There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

Class P shares are only available to other Putnam funds and other accounts managed by Putnam Investment Management, LLC or its affiliates.

You can sell your shares back to the fund or exchange them for shares of another Putnam fund any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. Shares may be sold or exchanged by mail, by phone, or online at putnam.com. Some restrictions may apply.

Tax information

The fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you hold the shares through a tax-advantaged arrangement, in which case you will generally be taxed only upon withdrawal of monies from the arrangement.

Financial intermediary compensation

If you purchase the fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or financial advisor), the fund and its related companies may pay that intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. Please bear in mind that these payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your advisor or visit your advisor's website for more information.

What are the fund's main investment strategies and related risks?

This section contains greater detail on the fund's main investment strategies and the related risks you would face as a fund shareholder. It is important to keep in mind that risk and reward generally go hand in hand; the higher the potential reward, the greater the risk.

The use of the term "absolute return" in the fund's name is meant to distinguish the fund's goal and investment strategies from those of most other mutual funds available in the marketplace. Most mutual funds are generally managed with a goal of outperforming an index of securities or an index of competitive funds. As a result, even if such funds are successful in achieving their goals, their investment returns may be positive or negative and will tend to reflect the general direction of the markets. In addition, these other mutual funds can expose investors to significant market volatility and sustained periods of negative performance. Volatility refers to

the tendency of investments and markets to fluctuate in value over time. The greater an investment's or a market's volatility, the more sharply its value may fluctuate. A mutual fund's volatility is often measured as the standard deviation of such fund's monthly returns and expressed as a percentage.

In contrast, the fund's "absolute return" strategy seeks to earn a positive total return over a reasonable period of time, regardless of market conditions or general market direction, since investment returns will likely fluctuate more over shorter periods of time as market conditions vary, even under an "absolute return" strategy. As a result, if this strategy is successful, investors should expect the fund to outperform the general securities markets during periods of flat or negative market performance, to underperform during periods of strong positive market performance, and typically to produce less volatile returns over a reasonable period of time (a full market cycle, which is generally at least three years but may potentially be significantly longer) than has been historically associated with traditional asset classes that have earned similar levels of return over long historical periods.

The following sections describe the fund's main investment strategies. As a general matter, the fund has significant flexibility in its choice of strategies. This flexibility enhances the fund's ability to seek positive total return. This flexibility is also generally expected to result in diversification of the fund's portfolio across multiple asset classes, although the fund may focus its investments on particular asset classes from time to time. Diversification generally limits market exposure to any asset class and helps to reduce the volatility of returns.

Beta and alpha strategies

The *beta* strategy of allocating assets among many asset classes generally depends upon the direction of the relevant markets for success, while the *alpha* strategy is generally designed not to depend upon market direction for success. The *beta* and *alpha* strategies are intended to be uncorrelated and to operate largely independently, thus improving the fund's chances of earning a positive total return regardless of market conditions. Both the *beta* and *alpha* strategies are dynamic, permitting us to take advantage of opportunities that arise from different economic conditions.

- **Derivatives and investment exposures; investment leverage.** We may make an investment directly, or we may obtain exposure to the investment synthetically through the use of one or more derivatives. When the fund uses derivatives to increase its exposure to investments in order to enhance the fund's total returns, the derivatives may create investment leverage. Investment leverage means that, for every \$100 invested in the fund, the fund may obtain an exposure to more than \$100 of underlying investments after long and short positions are netted against each other. The amounts of investment leverage will vary over time. Under normal market conditions, we expect that investment leverage obtained as part of the fund's *beta* strategy may result in a net notional investment exposure of up to 200% of net assets. We treat a synthetic investment as having the same net notional investment exposure

as the equivalent direct investment. The fund's *alpha* strategy also may involve the use of derivatives that introduce additional investment leverage.

If our judgments about the performance of asset classes or investments prove incorrect while the fund's exposure to underperforming asset classes or investments is increased through the use of investment leverage, a relatively small market movement may result in significant losses to the fund.

Beta strategy

- **Asset classes.** Through the *beta* strategy, we invest without limit in many asset classes directly or through derivatives. These asset classes include equity and fixed-income (including below-investment-grade and mortgage- and asset-backed securities) securities of U.S. and foreign corporate and governmental issuers and currencies. We also allocate the fund's assets to less traditional asset classes such as commodities, inflation-protected securities and REITs. Allocations to these less traditional asset classes are intended to, in part, protect the fund's portfolio from downturns in the equity and fixed income markets and against inflation. However, asset classes may not perform as expected. If our assessment of the risk and return potential of asset classes is incorrect, the fund could significantly underperform the markets in general, particular markets, or other funds that make similar investments.
- **Asset allocation.** Although we may adjust asset allocations at any time and without constraint, we expect generally to allocate the majority of the fund's assets to investments in traditional asset classes. Our asset allocations are intended to reduce risk and volatility in the portfolios and to provide protection against a decline in the fund's assets. However, our asset allocation judgments may not achieve these objectives.

Within each asset class, we make specific investments on the basis of quantitative analysis, in addition to fundamental research and analysis. Even if our asset allocation decisions are successful, if the particular investments that we make within each asset class do not perform as we expect, the fund may fail to meet its goal or may lose money.

Alpha strategy

The fund's *alpha* strategy involves potentially using diverse active trading strategies, including "overlay" strategies, active security selection, tactical asset allocation, currency transactions and options transactions, to seek enhanced returns. There is no restriction on the type or number of strategies that we may employ in the *alpha* strategy.

Because the *alpha* strategy is designed to generate a return regardless of market direction, we can use it to potentially generate a positive investment return even in broadly declining markets. Though the fund's *alpha* strategy is intended to earn a positive total return even when the general market declines, the fund's *beta* strategy is unlikely to earn a positive return in those circumstances. While we intend the strategies within the *alpha* strategy to be relatively uncorrelated with one another and with the performance of most asset classes to which the fund is exposed

through the *beta* strategy, it is possible that the performance of various asset classes and strategies within the alpha strategy may be correlated under certain market conditions, which may negatively affect the fund's performance. The *alpha* strategy may involve investment leverage. The *alpha* strategy may fail to make money in broadly declining markets, and may lose money even in broadly advancing markets.

Description of risks

Through both the *beta* and *alpha* strategies, the fund may make a wide variety of investments in fixed income, equity and other types of issuers. A description of the risks associated with the fund's investments follows.

Fixed-income investments

- **Interest rate risk.** The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the value of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally decrease the value of existing debt instruments. Changes in a debt instrument's value usually will not affect the amount of interest income paid to the fund, but will affect the value of the fund's shares. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities.

Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, we might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore the fund might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

The fund may invest in inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, by non-U.S. governments, or by private issuers. Inflation-protected securities are debt instruments whose principal and/or interest are adjusted for inflation. Inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury pay a fixed rate of interest that is applied to an inflation-adjusted principal amount. The principal amount is adjusted based on changes in the Consumer Price Index, a measure of inflation. The principal due at maturity is typically equal to the inflation-adjusted principal amount, or to the instrument's original par value, whichever is greater. Because the principal amount would be adjusted downward during a period of deflation, the fund will be subject to deflation risk with respect to its investments in these securities. In addition, if the fund purchases inflation-adjusted debt instruments in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

- **Credit risk.** Investors normally expect to be compensated in proportion to the risk they are assuming. Thus, debt of issuers with poor credit prospects usually offers higher yields than debt of issuers with more secure credit. Higher-rated investments generally have lower credit risk.

We may invest without limit in higher-yield, higher-risk debt investments that are below investment-grade, including investments in the lowest rating category of the rating agency, and in unrated investments that we believe are of comparable quality. However, we may invest no more than 15% of the fund's total assets in debt investments rated below CCC or its equivalent, at the time of purchase, by each rating agency rating such investments, including investments in the lowest rating category of the rating agency, and in unrated investments that we believe are of comparable quality. We will not necessarily sell an investment if its rating is reduced (or increased) after we buy it.

Investments rated below BBB or its equivalent are below investment-grade in quality and may be considered speculative. This rating reflects a greater possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. If this happens, or is perceived as likely to happen, the values of those investments will usually be more volatile and are likely to fall. A default or expected default could also make it difficult for us to sell the investments at prices approximating the values we had previously placed on them. Lower-rated debt usually has a more limited market than higher-rated debt, which may at times make it difficult for us to buy or sell certain debt instruments or to establish their fair value. Credit risk is generally greater for zero coupon bonds and other investments that are issued at less than their face value and that are required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment.

Credit ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of the investment's volatility or liquidity. Although we consider credit ratings in making investment decisions, we perform our own investment analysis and do not rely only on ratings assigned by the rating agencies. Our success in achieving the fund's goal may depend more on our own credit analysis when we buy lower-rated debt than when we buy investment-grade-debt. We may have to participate in legal proceedings involving the issuer. This could increase the fund's operating expenses and decrease its net asset value.

Although investment-grade investments generally have lower credit risk, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments.

Mortgage-backed securities may be subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

- **Prepayment risk.** Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. In contrast, payments on securitized debt instruments, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments, typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. We may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields.

Compared to debt that cannot be prepaid, mortgage-backed investments are less likely to increase in value during periods of declining interest rates and have a higher risk of decline in value during periods of rising interest rates. These investments may increase the volatility of the fund. Some mortgage-backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying mortgages. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgages. The market for these investments may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult to buy or sell. Asset-backed securities are also structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements. Asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those of mortgage-backed securities.

Equity investments

- **Common stocks.** Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. The value of a company's stock may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. A stock's value may also fall because of factors affecting not just the company, but also other companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries, such as increases in production costs. From time to time, the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in companies in one or more related industries or sectors, which would make the fund more vulnerable to adverse developments affecting those industries or sectors. The value of a company's stock may also be affected by changes in financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates. In addition, a company's stock generally pays dividends only after the company invests in its own business and makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of a company's stock will usually react more strongly than its bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Growth stocks — Stocks of companies we believe are fast-growing may trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other stocks. The values of these stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. If our assessment of the prospects for a company's earnings growth is wrong, or if our judgment of how other investors will value the company's earnings growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value that we have placed on it. In addition, growth stocks, at times, may not perform as well as value stocks or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

Value stocks — Companies whose stocks we believe are undervalued by the market may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their stocks to be out of favor. If our assessment of a company's

prospects is wrong, or if other investors do not similarly recognize the value of the company, then the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value that we have placed on it. In addition, value stocks, at times, may not perform as well as growth stocks or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time.

- **Small and midsize companies.** These companies, some of which may have a market capitalization of less than \$1 billion, are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, lack profitability or depend on a small management group. Stocks of these companies often trade in smaller volumes and their prices may fluctuate more than stocks of larger companies. Stocks of small and midsize companies may therefore be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies. In addition, stocks of small and midsize companies, at times, may not perform as well as stocks of larger companies or the stock market in general, and may be out of favor with investors for varying periods of time. Small companies in foreign countries could be relatively smaller than those in the United States. The fund may invest in small and midsize companies without limit.

Foreign investments

Foreign investments involve certain special risks, including:

- Unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates: Foreign investments are typically issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.
- Political and economic developments: Foreign investments may be subject to the risks of seizure by a foreign government, direct or indirect impact of sovereign debt default, imposition of economic sanctions or restrictions on the exchange or export of foreign currency, and tax increases.
- Unreliable or untimely information: There may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about most publicly-traded U.S. companies, and foreign companies are usually not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as stringent as those in the United States. Foreign securities may trade on markets that are closed when U.S. markets are open. As a result, accurate pricing information based on foreign market prices may not always be available.
- Limited legal recourse: Legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States.
- Limited markets: Certain foreign investments may be less liquid (harder to buy and sell) and more volatile than most U.S. investments, which means we may at times be unable to sell these foreign investments at desirable prices. In addition, there may be limited or no markets for bonds of issuers that become distressed. For the same reason, we may at times find it difficult to value the fund's foreign investments.

- Trading practices: Brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher for foreign investments than for U.S. investments. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody may also involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.
- Sovereign issuers: The willingness and ability of sovereign issuers to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level, and cash flow from tax or other revenues. In addition, there may be no legal recourse for investors in the event of default by a sovereign government.

The risks of foreign investments are typically increased in countries with less developed markets, which are sometimes referred to as emerging markets. Emerging markets may have less developed economies and legal and regulatory systems, and may be susceptible to greater political and economic instability than developed foreign markets. Countries with emerging markets are also more likely to experience high levels of inflation or currency devaluation, and investments in emerging markets may be more volatile and less liquid than investments in developed markets. For these and other reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Certain risks related to foreign investments may also apply to some extent to U.S.-traded investments that are denominated in foreign currencies, investments in U.S. companies that are traded in foreign markets or investments in U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations.

Derivatives

We may engage in a variety of transactions involving derivatives, such as futures, options, certain foreign currency transactions, warrants and swap contracts. As described above, investments in derivatives are an important component of the fund's investment strategies. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, pools of investments, indexes or currencies. We may make use of "short" derivatives positions, the values of which typically move in the opposite direction from the price of the underlying investment, pool of investments, index or currency. We may use derivatives both for hedging and non-hedging purposes. For example, we may use derivatives to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad) or to a particular currency or group of currencies. We may also use derivatives as a substitute for a direct investment in the securities of one or more issuers. However, we may also choose not to use derivatives based on our evaluation of market conditions or the availability of suitable derivatives. Investments in derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest in a particular kind of investment if the derivatives have economic characteristics similar to that investment. The fund's investment in derivatives may be limited by its intention to qualify as a regulated investment company.

Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses. The successful use of derivatives depends on our ability to manage these sophisticated instruments. Some derivatives are “leveraged,” which means they provide a fund with investment exposure greater than the value of the fund’s investment in the derivatives. As a result, these derivatives may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the fund. The risk of loss from certain short derivatives positions is theoretically unlimited. The value of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage or other factors, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility.

Derivatives may create investment leverage, which involves risks. If our judgments about the performance of various asset classes or investments prove incorrect, and the fund’s exposure to underperforming asset classes or investments is increased through the use of leverage, a relatively small market movement may result in significant losses to the fund. In addition, the fund’s decision to pursue *beta* and *alpha* strategies separately may not be successful if we are unable to invest in appropriate derivatives or other instruments or if the derivatives and instruments do not perform as expected.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the fund’s derivatives positions. In fact, many over-the-counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) will not be liquid. Over-the-counter instruments also involve the risk that the other party to the derivatives transaction will not meet its obligations. For further information about additional types and risks of derivatives and the fund’s asset segregation policies, see *Miscellaneous Investments, Investment Practices and Risks* in the SAI.

Other investments

- **Real estate investment trusts (REITs).** A REIT pools investors’ funds for investment primarily in income-producing real estate properties or real estate-related loans (such as mortgages). The real estate properties in which REITs invest typically include properties such as office buildings, retail and industrial facilities, hotels, apartment buildings and healthcare facilities. We will invest in publicly-traded REITs listed on national securities exchanges. The yields available from investments in REITs depend on the amount of income and capital appreciation generated by the related properties. Investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with direct ownership in real estate, including economic downturns that have an adverse effect on real estate markets.
- **Commodity-linked notes.** Commodity-linked notes are debt securities whose maturity values or interest rates are determined by reference to a single commodity or to all or a portion of a commodities index. Commodity-linked notes may be positively or negatively indexed, meaning their maturity value may be structured to increase or decrease as commodity values change. Investments in commodity-linked notes are subject to the risks associated with the overall commodities markets and other factors that affect the value of commodities, including weather, disease, political, tax and other regulatory developments. Commodity-linked notes may be

more volatile and less liquid than the underlying measure(s), have substantial risk of loss with respect to both principal and interest and are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer. The fund's investment in commodity-linked notes may be limited by its intention to qualify as a regulated investment company. For further information about commodity-linked securities, see *Miscellaneous Investments, Investment Practices and Risks* in the SAI.

Additional risks

- **Market risk.** The value of securities in the fund's portfolio may fall or fail to rise over extended periods of time for a variety of reasons, including general financial market conditions, changing market perceptions (including, in the case of bonds, perceptions about the risk of default and expectations about monetary policy or interest rates), changes in government intervention in the financial markets, and factors related to a specific issuer or industry. These and other factors may lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in the fund's portfolio holdings. During those periods, the fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and at unfavorable prices.
- **Other investments.** In addition to the main investment strategies described above, the fund may make other types of investments, such as investments in preferred stocks, convertible securities and bank loans. The fund may also loan its portfolio securities to earn income. These practices may be subject to other risks, as described under *Miscellaneous Investments, Investment Practices and Risks* in the SAI.
- **Temporary defensive strategies.** In response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, we may take temporary defensive positions, such as investing some or all of the fund's assets in cash and cash equivalents, that differ from the fund's usual investment strategies. However, we may choose not to use these temporary defensive strategies for a variety of reasons, even in very volatile market conditions. These strategies may cause the fund to miss out on investment opportunities, and may prevent the fund from achieving its goal. Additionally, while temporary defensive strategies are mainly designed to limit losses, such strategies may not work as intended.
- **Changes in policies.** The Trustees may change the fund's goal, investment strategies and other policies set forth in this prospectus without shareholder approval, except as otherwise provided in the prospectus or SAI.
- **Portfolio turnover rate.** The fund's portfolio turnover rate measures how frequently the fund buys and sells investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100%, for example, would mean that the fund sold and replaced securities valued at 100% of the fund's assets within a one-year period. The fund expects to engage in frequent trading. Funds with high turnover may be more likely to realize capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as taxable income. High turnover may also cause the fund to pay more brokerage commissions and to incur other transaction costs (including imputed transaction costs), which may detract from performance. The fund's portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions it pays and transaction costs it incurs will vary over time based on market conditions.

- **Portfolio holdings.** The SAI includes a description of the fund’s policies with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings. For more specific information on the fund’s portfolio, you may visit the Putnam Investments website, putnam.com/individual, where the fund’s top 10 holdings and related portfolio information may be viewed monthly beginning approximately 15 days after the end of each month, and full portfolio holdings may be viewed beginning on the last business day of the month after the end of each calendar quarter. This information will remain available on the website until the fund files a Form N-CSR or N-Q with the SEC for the period that includes the date of the information, after which such information can be found on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Who oversees and manages the fund?

The fund’s Trustees

As a shareholder of a mutual fund, you have certain rights and protections, including representation by a Board of Trustees. The Putnam Funds’ Board of Trustees oversees the general conduct of the fund’s business and represents the interests of the Putnam fund shareholders. At least 75% of the members of the Putnam Funds’ Board of Trustees are independent, which means they are not officers of the fund or affiliated with Putnam Investment Management, LLC (Putnam Management).

The Trustees periodically review the fund’s investment performance and the quality of other services such as administration, custody, and investor services. At least annually, the Trustees review the fees paid to Putnam Management and its affiliates for providing or overseeing these services, as well as the overall level of the fund’s operating expenses. In carrying out their responsibilities, the Trustees are assisted by an administrative staff, auditors and legal counsel that are selected by the Trustees and are independent of Putnam Management and its affiliates.

Contacting the fund’s Trustees

Address correspondence to:
The Putnam Funds Trustees
One Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02109

The fund’s investment manager

The Trustees have retained Putnam Management, which has managed mutual funds since 1937, to be the fund’s investment manager, responsible for making investment decisions for the fund and managing the fund’s other affairs and business.

The basis for the Trustees’ approval of the fund’s sub-management and sub-advisory contracts described below is discussed in the fund’s annual report to shareholders dated October 31, 2017. The basis for the Trustees’ approval of the fund’s management contract will be discussed in the fund’s semiannual report to shareholders dated April 30, 2018.

On April 30, 2018, Putnam Absolute Return 500 Fund, a mutual fund managed by Putnam Management (“AR 500”), was merged into the fund (the “Merger”), and in connection with the Merger, the fund entered into an amended fee schedule to its existing management contract (the “Amended Management Contract”).

Under the Amended Management Contract, the fund pays a monthly base management fee to Putnam Management, which is calculated by applying a rate to the fund’s average net assets for the month. The rate is based on the monthly average of the aggregate net assets of all open-end funds sponsored by Putnam Management (excluding net assets of funds that are invested in, or that are invested in by, other Putnam funds to the extent necessary to avoid “double counting” of those assets), and generally declines as the aggregate net assets increase.

The fund’s monthly base fee described above is increased or reduced by a performance adjustment. The amount of the performance adjustment is calculated monthly based on a performance adjustment rate that is equal to 0.04 multiplied by the difference between the fund’s annualized performance (measured by AR500’s class A shares for periods prior to April 30, 2018 and by the fund’s class A shares for periods thereafter) and the annualized performance of the ICE BofAML U.S. Treasury Bill Index plus 500 basis points, measured over the performance period. The performance period is the thirty-six month period then ended. The performance adjustment rate is multiplied by the fund’s combined average net assets (calculated as the combined average net assets of AR500 and the fund for periods prior to April 30, 2018 and as the fund’s average net assets for periods thereafter) over the performance period, divided by twelve, and added to, or subtracted from, the base fee for that month. The maximum annualized performance adjustment rate for the fund is 0.20%.

The Amended Management Contract also provides for a reduction of the management fee for the fund in any circumstance where the fee payable by the fund under the Amended Management Contract is higher than the management fee would have been under the prior fee schedule to the management contract in effect for the fund prior to the Merger (the “Prior Management Contract”). Under those circumstances, Putnam Management has agreed to reduce its management fee to reflect the lower amount that would have been payable under the Prior Management Contract.

The fund paid Putnam Management a management fee (after any applicable waivers or performance adjustments) for the fund’s last fiscal year (reflected as a percentage of average net assets for the fund’s last fiscal year) of 0.69%. Please note that this management fee was calculated under the Prior Management Contract and would have been lower under the Amended Management Contract now in effect.

Putnam Management’s address is One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109.

Putnam Management has retained its affiliate PIL to make investment decisions for such fund assets as may be designated from time to time for its management by Putnam Management. PIL is not currently managing any fund assets. If PIL were to manage any fund assets, Putnam Management (and not the fund) would pay a quarterly sub-management fee to PIL for its services at the annual rate of 0.35% of the

average net asset value (NAV) of any fund assets managed by PIL. PIL, which provides a full range of international investment advisory services to institutional clients, is located at 16 St James's Street, London, England, SW1A 1ER.

Putnam Management and PIL have retained their affiliate PAC to make investment decisions for such fund assets as may be designated from time to time for its management by Putnam Management or PIL, as applicable. PAC is not currently managing any fund assets. If PAC were to manage any fund assets, Putnam Management or PIL, as applicable (and not the fund), would pay a quarterly sub-advisory fee to PAC for its services at the annual rate of 0.35% of the average NAV of any fund assets managed by PAC. PAC, which provides financial services to institutions and individuals through separately-managed accounts and pooled investment vehicles, has its headquarters at One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109, with additional investment management personnel located in Singapore.

Pursuant to these arrangements, Putnam investment professionals who are based in foreign jurisdictions may serve as portfolio managers of the fund or provide other investment services, consistent with local regulations.

- **Portfolio managers.** The officers of Putnam Management identified below are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Portfolio managers	Joined fund	Employer	Positions over past five years
Robert Schoen	2008	Putnam Management 1997 – Present	Chief Investment Officer, Global Asset Allocation Previously, Co-Head of Global Asset Allocation
James Fetch	2008	Putnam Management 1994 – Present	Co-Head of Global Asset Allocation Previously, Portfolio Manager
Jason Vaillancourt	2008	Putnam Management 1999 – Present	Co-Head of Global Asset Allocation Previously, Portfolio Manager

The SAI provides information about these individuals' compensation, other accounts managed by these individuals and these individuals' ownership of securities in the fund.

How does the fund price its shares?

The price of the fund's shares is based on its NAV. The NAV per share of each class equals the total value of its assets, less its liabilities, divided by the number of its outstanding shares. Shares are only valued as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE each day the exchange is open.

The fund values its investments for which market quotations are readily available at market value. It values all other investments and assets at their fair value, which may differ from recent market prices. For example, the fund may value a stock traded on a U.S. exchange at its fair value when the exchange closes early or trading in the stock is suspended. It may also value a stock at fair value if recent transactions in the stock

have been very limited or if, in the case of a security traded on a market that closes before the NYSE closes, material information about the issuer becomes available after the close of the relevant market.

Market quotations are not considered to be readily available for many debt securities. These securities are generally valued at fair value on the basis of valuations provided by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's Trustees or dealers selected by Putnam Management. Pricing services and dealers determine valuations for normal institutional-size trading units of such securities using information with respect to transactions in the bond being valued, market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships, generally recognized by institutional traders, between securities. To the extent a pricing service or dealer is unable to value a security or provides a valuation that Putnam Management does not believe accurately reflects the security's fair value, the security will be valued at fair value by Putnam Management.

The fund translates prices for its investments quoted in foreign currencies into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates, which are generally determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time each day the NYSE is open. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar may affect the fund's NAV. Because foreign markets may be open at different times than the NYSE, the value of the fund's shares may change on days when shareholders are not able to buy or sell them.

Many securities markets and exchanges outside the U.S. close before the close of the NYSE, and the closing prices for securities in markets or exchanges may not reflect events that occur after close but before the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE. As a result, the fund has adopted fair value pricing procedures, which, among other things, require the fund to fair value foreign equity securities if there has been a movement in the U.S. market, after the close of the foreign securities market, that exceeds a specified threshold that may change from time to time. If events materially affecting the values of the fund's foreign fixed-income investments occur between the close of foreign markets and the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, these investments will also be valued at their fair value. As noted above, the value determined for an investment using the fund's fair value pricing procedures may differ from recent market prices for the investment.

The fund's most recent NAV is available on Putnam Investments' website at putnam.com/individual or by contacting Putnam Investor Services at 1-800-225-1581.

How do I buy fund shares?

Opening an account

You can open a fund account and purchase class A, B, C, M and T shares by contacting your financial representative or Putnam Investor Services at 1-800-225-1581 and obtaining a Putnam account application. Purchases of class B shares are closed to new and existing investors except by exchange from class B shares of another Putnam fund or through dividend and/or capital gains reinvestment. The completed application, along with a check made payable to the fund, must then be returned to Putnam Investor Services at the following address:

Putnam Investor Services
P.O. Box 8383
Boston, MA 02266-8383

You can open a fund account with as little as \$500. The minimum investment is waived if you make regular investments weekly, semi-monthly or monthly through automatic deductions from your bank checking or savings account. Although Putnam is currently waiving the minimum, it reserves the right to reject initial investments under the minimum at its discretion.

The fund sells its shares at the offering price, which is the NAV plus any applicable sales charge (class A, class M and class T shares only). Your financial representative or Putnam Investor Services generally must receive your completed buy order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE for your shares to be bought at that day's offering price.

If you participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan that offers the fund, please consult your employer for information on how to purchase shares of the fund through the plan, including any restrictions or limitations that may apply.

Class P shares are only available to other Putnam funds and other accounts managed by Putnam Management or its affiliates. Shares of the fund are sold at the NAV per share determined after confirmation of a purchase order by Putnam Investor Services.

Mutual funds must obtain and verify information that identifies investors opening new accounts. If the fund is unable to collect the required information, Putnam Investor Services may not be able to open your account. Investors must provide their full name, residential or business address, Social Security or tax identification number, and date of birth. Entities, such as trusts, estates, corporations and partnerships, must also provide additional identifying documentation. Putnam Investor Services may share identifying information with third parties for the purpose of verification. If Putnam Investor Services cannot verify identifying information after opening your account, the fund reserves the right to close your account at the then-current NAV, which may be more or less than your original investment, net of any applicable sales charges.

Also, the fund may periodically close to new purchases of shares or refuse any order to buy shares if the fund determines that doing so would be in the best interests of the fund and its shareholders.

Purchasing additional shares

Once you have an existing account, you can make additional investments at any time in any amount in the following ways:

- **Through a financial representative.** Your representative will be responsible for furnishing all necessary documents to Putnam Investor Services and may charge you for his or her services.

- **Through Putnam’s Systematic Investing Program.** You can make regular investments weekly, semi-monthly or monthly through automatic deductions from your bank checking or savings account.
- **Via the Internet or phone.** If you have an existing Putnam fund account and you have completed and returned an Electronic Investment Authorization Form, you can buy additional shares online at putnam.com or by calling Putnam Investor Services at 1-800-225-1581.
- **By mail.** You may also request a book of investment stubs for your account. Complete an investment stub and write a check for the amount you wish to invest, payable to the appropriate fund. Return the check and investment stub to Putnam Investor Services.
- **By wire transfer.** You may buy fund shares by bank wire transfer of same-day funds. Please call Putnam Investor Services at 1-800-225-1581 for wiring instructions. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds by wire. The fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the fund’s designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you for wiring same-day funds. Although the fund’s designated bank does not currently charge you for receiving same-day funds, it reserves the right to charge for this service. You cannot buy shares for employer-sponsored retirement plans by wire transfer.

Which class of shares is best for me?

This prospectus offers you five classes of fund shares: A, B, C, M and T. Employer-sponsored retirement plans may also choose class R or R6 shares, and certain investors described below may also choose class Y or R6 shares. Purchases of class B shares are closed to new and existing investors except by exchange from class B shares of another Putnam fund or through dividend and/or capital gains reinvestment. Class P shares are only available to other Putnam funds and other accounts managed by Putnam Management or its affiliates. Class T shares are available only through financial intermediaries that offer shares of the fund through an omnibus brokerage platform.

Each share class represents investments in the same portfolio of securities, but each class has its own sales charge and expense structure, as illustrated in the *Fund summary — Fees and expenses* section, allowing you and your financial representative to choose the class that best suits your investment needs. When you purchase shares of the fund, you must choose a share class. Deciding which share class best suits your situation depends on a number of factors that you should discuss with your financial representative, including:

- **How long you expect to hold your investment.** Class B shares charge a contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) on redemptions that is phased out over the first six years; class C shares charge a CDSC on redemptions in the first year.

- **How much you intend to invest.** While investments of less than \$500,000 can be made in any share class, the fund's class A and class M shares offer sales charge discounts starting at \$50,000. Class T offers sales charge discounts starting at investments of \$250,000.
- **Total expenses associated with each share class.** As shown in the section entitled *Fund summary — Fees and expenses*, each share class offers a different combination of up-front and ongoing expenses. Generally, the lower the up-front sales charge, the greater the ongoing expenses.

Here is a summary of the differences among the classes of shares

Class A shares

- Initial sales charge of up to 5.75%
- Lower initial sales charges available for investments of \$50,000 or more
- No deferred sales charge (except that a deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions of shares bought without an initial sales charge)
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class B, C or M shares because of lower 12b-1 fees
- Potential for higher initial sales charge than class T shares; however, right of accumulation and statement of intention discounts (described in this prospectus) are not applicable to class T shares.

Class B shares

Purchases of class B shares are closed to new and existing investors except by exchange from class B shares of another Putnam fund or through dividend and/or capital gains reinvestment.

- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- Deferred sales charge of up to 5.00% if shares are sold within six years of purchase
- Higher annual expenses, and lower dividends, than class A, M or T shares because of higher 12b-1 fees
- Convert automatically to class A shares after eight years, thereby reducing future 12b-1 fees
- Orders for class B shares of one or more Putnam funds will be refused when the total value of the purchase, plus existing account balances that are eligible to be linked under a right of accumulation for purchases of class A shares (as described below), is \$100,000 or more. Investors considering cumulative purchases of \$100,000 or more should consider whether class A shares would be more advantageous and consult their financial representative.

Class C shares

- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- Deferred sales charge of 1.00% if shares are sold within one year of purchase
- Higher annual expenses, and lower dividends than class A, M or T shares because of higher 12b-1 fees

- Convert automatically to class A shares after ten years, provided that the fund or the financial intermediary through which a shareholder purchased class C shares has records verifying that the class C shares have been held for at least ten years, and that class A shares are available for purchase by residents in the shareholder's jurisdiction, thereby reducing future 12b-1 fees. (Group retirement plan recordkeeping platforms of certain broker-dealer intermediaries who hold class C shares with the fund in an omnibus account do not track participant level share lot aging. These class C shares would not satisfy the conditions for the conversion.)
- Orders for class C shares of one or more Putnam funds, other than class C shares sold to employer-sponsored retirement plans, will be refused when the total value of the purchase, plus existing account balances that are eligible to be linked under a right of accumulation for purchases of class A shares (as described below), is \$500,000 or more. Investors considering cumulative purchases of \$500,000 or more should consider whether class A shares would be more advantageous and consult their financial representative.

Class M shares

- Initial sales charge of up to 3.50%
- Lower sales charges available for investments of \$50,000 or more
- No deferred sales charge
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class B or C shares because of lower 12b-1 fees
- Higher annual expenses, and lower dividends, than class A or T shares because of higher 12b-1 fees
- No conversion to class A shares, so no reduction in future 12b-1 fees
- Orders for class M shares of one or more Putnam funds, other than class M shares sold to employer-sponsored retirement plans, will be refused when the total value of the purchase, plus existing account balances that are eligible to be linked under a right of accumulation for purchases of class A shares (as described below), is \$500,000 or more. Investors considering cumulative purchases of \$500,000 or more should consider whether class A shares would be more advantageous and consult their financial representative.

Class P shares

- Class P shares are only available to other Putnam funds and other accounts managed by Putnam Management or its affiliates.
- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- No deferred sales charge
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class A, B, C, M, R or T shares because of no 12b-1 fees and lower investor servicing fees.

Class R shares (available only to employer-sponsored retirement plans)

- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- No deferred sales charge

- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class B, C, or M shares because of lower 12b-1 fees
- Higher annual expenses, and lower dividends, than class A shares because of higher 12b-1 fees
- No conversion to class A shares, so no reduction in future 12b-1 fees.

Class R6 shares (available only to investors listed below)

- The following investors may purchase class R6 shares:
 - employer-sponsored retirement plans that are clients of third-party administrators (including affiliates of Putnam) that have entered into agreements with Putnam;
 - investors purchasing shares through an asset-based fee program that is sponsored by a registered broker-dealer or other financial institution;
 - investors purchasing shares through a commission-based platform of a registered broker-dealer or other financial institution that charges you additional fees or commissions, other than those described in the prospectus and statement of additional information, and that has entered into an agreement with Putnam Retail Management to offer class R6 shares through such a program;
 - corporations, endowments, foundations and other institutional investors that have been approved by Putnam; and
 - unaffiliated investment companies (whether registered or private) that have been approved by Putnam.
- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- No deferred sales charge
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class A, B, C, M, R or T shares because of no 12b-1 fees and lower investor servicing fees
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class Y shares because of lower investor servicing fees

Class T shares

- Class T shares are available only through financial intermediaries that offer shares of the fund through an omnibus brokerage platform.
- Initial sales charge of up to 2.50%
- Lower sales charges available for investments of \$250,000 or more
- No deferred sales charge
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class B, C or M shares because of lower 12b-1 fees
- Potential for lower initial sales charge than class A shares, however, right of accumulation and statement of intention discounts (described in this prospectus) are not applicable to class T shares.

Class Y shares (available only to investors listed below)

- The following investors may purchase class Y shares if approved by Putnam:
 - employer-sponsored retirement plans that are clients of third-party administrators (including affiliates of Putnam) that have entered into agreements with Putnam and offer institutional share class pricing (no sales charge or 12b-1 fee);
 - bank trust departments and trust companies that have entered into agreements with Putnam and offer institutional share class pricing to their clients;
 - corporate IRAs administered by Putnam, if another retirement plan of the sponsor is eligible to purchase class Y shares;
 - college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - other Putnam funds and Putnam investment products;
 - investors purchasing shares through an asset-based fee program that regularly offers institutional share classes and that is sponsored by a registered broker-dealer or other financial institution;
 - clients of a financial representative who are charged a fee for consulting or similar services;
 - corporations, endowments and foundations that have entered into an arrangement with Putnam;
 - fee-paying clients of a registered investment advisor (RIA) who initially invests for clients an aggregate of at least \$100,000 in Putnam funds;
 - investment companies (whether registered or private), both affiliated and unaffiliated with Putnam;
 - current and retired Putnam employees and their immediate family members (including an employee's spouse, domestic partner, fiancé(e), or other family members who are living in the same household) as well as, in each case, Putnam-offered health savings accounts, IRAs, and other similar tax-advantaged plans solely owned by the foregoing individuals; current and retired directors of Putnam Investments, LLC; current and retired Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company employees; and current and retired Trustees of the fund. Upon the departure of any member of this group of individuals from Putnam, Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company, or the fund's Board of Trustees, the member's class Y shares convert automatically to class A shares, unless the member's departure is a retirement, as determined by Putnam in its discretion for employees and directors of Putnam and employees of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company and by the Board of Trustees in its discretion for Trustees; provided that conversion will not take place with respect to class Y shares held by former Putnam employees and their immediate family members in health savings accounts where it is not operationally practicable due to platform or other limitations; and

– personal and family member IRAs of registered representatives and other employees of broker-dealers and other financial institutions having a sales agreement with Putnam Retail Management, if (1) the registered representative or other employee is the broker of record or financial representative for the account, (2) the broker-dealer or other financial institution’s policies prohibit the use of class A shares or other classes of fund shares that pay 12b-1 fees in such accounts to avoid potential prohibited transactions under Internal Revenue Service rules due to the account owners’ status as “disqualified persons” under those rules, and (3) the broker-dealer or other financial institution has an agreement with Putnam Retail Management related to the use of class Y shares in these accounts.

Trust companies or bank trust departments that purchased class Y shares for trust accounts may transfer them to the beneficiaries of the trust accounts, who may continue to hold them or exchange them for class Y shares of other Putnam funds. Defined contribution plans (including corporate IRAs) that purchased class Y shares under prior eligibility criteria may continue to purchase class Y shares.

- No initial sales charge; your entire investment goes to work immediately
- No deferred sales charge
- Lower annual expenses, and higher dividends, than class A, B, C, M, R or T shares because of no 12b-1 fees
- Higher annual expenses, and lower dividends, than class R6 shares because of higher investor servicing fees.

Initial sales charges for class A and M shares

Amount of purchase at offering price (\$)	Class A sales charge as a percentage of*:		Class M sales charge as a percentage of*:	
	Net amount invested	Offering price**	Net amount invested	Offering price**
Under 50,000	6.10%	5.75%	3.63%	3.50%
50,000 but under 100,000	4.71	4.50	2.56	2.50
100,000 but under 250,000	3.63	3.50	1.52	1.50
250,000 but under 500,000	2.56	2.50	1.01	1.00
500,000 and above	NONE	NONE	N/A***	N/A***

Initial sales charges for class T shares

Amount of purchase at offering price (Transaction level) (\$)	Class T sales charge as a percentage of*:	
	Net Amount invested	Offering price**
Under 249,000	2.56%	2.50%
250,000 but under 499,999	2.04	2.00
500,000 but under 999,999	1.52	1.50
1,000,000 and above	1.01	1.00

* Because of rounding in the calculation of offering price and the number of shares purchased, actual sales charges you pay may be more or less than these percentages.

** Offering price includes sales charge.

*** The fund will not accept purchase orders for class M shares (other than by employer-sponsored retirement plans) where the total of the current purchase, plus existing account balances that are eligible to be linked under a right of accumulation (as described below) is \$500,000 or more.

Reducing your class A or class M sales charge

The fund offers two principal ways for you to qualify for discounts on initial sales charges on class A and class M shares, often referred to as “breakpoint discounts”:

- **Right of accumulation.** You can add the amount of your current purchases of class A or class M shares of the fund and other Putnam funds to the value of your existing accounts in the fund and other Putnam funds. Individuals can also include purchases by, and accounts owned by, their spouse and minor children, including accounts established through different financial representatives. For your current purchases, you will pay the initial sales charge applicable to the total value of the linked accounts and purchases, which may be lower than the sales charge otherwise applicable to each of your current purchases. Class T shares and shares of Putnam money market funds, other than money market fund shares acquired by exchange from other Putnam funds, are not included for purposes of the right of accumulation.

To calculate the total value of your existing accounts and any linked accounts, the fund will use the higher of (a) the current maximum public offering price of those shares or (b) if you purchased the shares after December 31, 2007, the initial value of the total purchases, or, if you held the shares on December 31, 2007, the market value at maximum public offering price on that date, in either case, less the market value on the applicable redemption date of any of those shares that you have redeemed.

- **Statement of intention.** A statement of intention is a document in which you agree to make purchases of class A or class M shares in a specified amount within a period of 13 months. For each purchase you make under the statement of intention, you will pay the initial sales charge applicable to the total amount you have agreed to purchase. While a statement of intention is not a binding obligation on you, if you do not purchase the full amount of shares within 13 months, the fund will redeem shares from your account in an amount equal to the difference between the higher initial sales charge you would have paid in the absence of the statement of intention and the initial sales charge you actually paid.

Account types that may be linked with each other to obtain breakpoint discounts using the methods described above include:

- Individual accounts
- Joint accounts
- Accounts established as part of a retirement plan and IRA accounts (some restrictions may apply)
- Shares of Putnam funds owned through accounts in the name of your dealer or other financial intermediary (with documentation identifying beneficial ownership of shares)
- Accounts held as part of a Section 529 college savings plan managed by Putnam Management (some restrictions may apply)

In order to obtain a breakpoint discount, you should inform your financial representative at the time you purchase shares of the existence of other accounts or purchases that are eligible to be linked for the purpose of calculating the initial sales charge. The fund or your financial representative may ask you for records or other information about other shares held in your accounts and linked accounts, including accounts opened with a different financial representative. Restrictions may apply to certain accounts and transactions. Further details about breakpoint discounts can be found on Putnam Investments' website at putnam.com/individual by selecting *Mutual Funds*, then *Pricing and performance*, and then *About fund costs*, and in the SAI.

- **Additional reductions and waivers of sales charges.** In addition to the breakpoint discount methods described above for class A and class M shares, the fund may sell the classes of shares specified below without a sales charge or CDSC under the circumstances described below. The sales charge and CDSC waiver categories described below do not apply to customers purchasing shares of the fund through any of the financial intermediaries specified in the Appendix to this prospectus (each, a "Specified Intermediary").

Different financial intermediaries may impose different sales charges. Please refer to the Appendix for the sales charge or CDSC waivers that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.

Class A and class M shares

The following categories of investors are eligible to purchase class A and class M shares without payment of a sales charge:

- (i) current and former Trustees of the fund, their family members, business and personal associates; current and former employees of Putnam Management and certain current and former corporate affiliates, their family members, business and personal associates; employer-sponsored retirement plans for the foregoing; and partnerships, trusts or other entities in which any of the foregoing has a substantial interest;
- (ii) clients of administrators or other service providers of employer-sponsored retirement plans (for purposes of this waiver, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs) (not applicable to tax-exempt funds);
- (iii) registered representatives and other employees of broker-dealers having sales agreements with Putnam Retail Management; employees of financial institutions having sales agreements with Putnam Retail Management or otherwise having an arrangement with any such broker-dealer or financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares; and their immediate family members (spouses and children under age 21, including step-children and adopted children);
- (iv) a trust department of any financial institution purchasing shares of the fund in its capacity as trustee of any trust (other than a tax-qualified retirement plan trust), through an arrangement approved by Putnam Retail

- Management, if the value of the shares of the fund and other Putnam funds purchased or held by all such trusts exceeds \$1 million in the aggregate;
- (v) clients of (i) broker-dealers, financial institutions, financial intermediaries or registered investment advisors that charge a fee for advisory or investment services or (ii) broker-dealers, financial institutions, or financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Putnam Retail Management to offer shares through a fund “supermarket” or retail self directed brokerage account with or without the imposition of a transaction fee;
 - (vi) college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”); and
 - (vii) shareholders reinvesting the proceeds from a Putnam Corporate IRA Plan distribution into a nonretirement plan account.

Administrators and other service providers of employer-sponsored retirement plans are required to enter into contractual arrangements with Putnam Investor Services in order to offer and hold fund shares. Administrators and other service providers of employer-sponsored retirement plans seeking to place trades on behalf of their plan clients should consult Putnam Investor Services as to the applicable requirements.

Class B and class C shares

A CDSC is waived in the event of a redemption under the following circumstances:

- (i) a withdrawal from a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (“SWP”) of up to 12% of the net asset value of the account (calculated as set forth in the SAI);
- (ii) a redemption of shares that are no longer subject to the CDSC holding period therefor;
- (iii) a redemption of shares that were issued upon the reinvestment of distributions by the fund;
- (iv) a redemption of shares that were exchanged for shares of another Putnam fund, provided that the shares acquired in such exchange or subsequent exchanges (including shares of a Putnam money market fund or Putnam Short Duration Income Fund) will continue to remain subject to the CDSC, if applicable, until the applicable holding period expires; and
- (v) in the case of individual, joint or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act accounts, in the event of death or post-purchase disability of a shareholder, for the purpose of paying benefits pursuant to tax-qualified retirement plans (“Benefit Payments”), or, in the case of living trust accounts, in the event of the death or post-purchase disability of the settlor of the trust.

Class T shares

The fund may sell class T shares without a sales charge under the following circumstances:

- (i) upon reinvestment of distributions by the fund; and
- (ii) upon exchange of shares of other classes of the fund.

The methods of reducing the sales charge through the right of accumulation and the statement of intention described above with respect to class A and M shares do not apply to class T shares.

Additional information about reductions and waivers of sales charges, including deferred sales charges, is included in the SAI. You may consult your financial representative or Putnam Retail Management for assistance.

How do I sell or exchange fund shares?

You can sell your shares back to the fund or exchange them for shares of another Putnam fund any day the NYSE is open, either through your financial representative or directly to the fund. Class T shares may not be exchanged for class T shares of another Putnam fund.

If you redeem your shares shortly after purchasing them, your redemption payment for the shares may be delayed until the fund collects the purchase price of the shares, which may be up to 10 calendar days after the purchase date.

Regarding exchanges, not all Putnam funds offer all classes of shares or may be open to new investors. If you exchange shares otherwise subject to a deferred sales charge, the transaction will not be subject to the deferred sales charge. When you redeem the shares acquired through the exchange, however, the redemption may be subject to the deferred sales charge, depending upon when and from which fund you originally purchased the shares. The deferred sales charge will be computed using the schedule of any fund into or from which you have exchanged your shares that would result in your paying the highest deferred sales charge applicable to your class of shares. For purposes of computing the deferred sales charge, the length of time you have owned your shares will be measured from the date of original purchase, unless you originally purchased the shares from another Putnam fund that does not directly charge a deferred sales charge, in which case the length of time you have owned your shares will be measured from the date you exchange those shares for shares of another Putnam fund that does charge a deferred sales charge, and will not be affected by any subsequent exchanges among funds.

- **Selling or exchanging shares through your financial representative.** Your representative must receive your request in proper form before the close of regular trading on the NYSE for you to receive that day's NAV, less any applicable deferred sales charge. Your representative will be responsible for furnishing all necessary documents to Putnam Investor Services on a timely basis and may charge you for his or her services.
- **Selling or exchanging shares directly with the fund.** Putnam Investor Services must receive your request in proper form before the close of regular trading on the NYSE in order to receive that day's NAV, less any applicable deferred sales charge.

- **By mail.** Send a letter of instruction signed by all registered owners or their legal representatives to Putnam Investor Services. If you have certificates for the shares you want to sell or exchange, you must return them unendorsed with your letter of instruction.
- **By telephone.** You may use Putnam’s telephone redemption privilege to redeem shares valued at less than \$100,000 unless you have notified Putnam Investor Services of an address change within the preceding 15 days, in which case other requirements may apply. Unless you indicate otherwise on the account application, Putnam Investor Services will be authorized to accept redemption instructions received by telephone. A telephone exchange privilege is currently available for amounts up to \$500,000. Sale or exchange of shares by telephone is not permitted if there are certificates for your shares. The telephone redemption and exchange privileges may be modified or terminated without notice.
- **Via the Internet.** You may also exchange shares via the Internet at putnam.com/individual.
- **Shares held through your employer’s retirement plan.** For information on how to sell or exchange shares of the fund that were purchased through your employer’s retirement plan, including any restrictions and charges that the plan may impose, please consult your employer.
- **Additional requirements.** In certain situations, for example, if you sell shares with a value of \$100,000 or more, the signatures of all registered owners or their legal representatives must be guaranteed by a bank, broker-dealer or certain other financial institutions. In addition, Putnam Investor Services usually requires additional documents for the sale of shares by a corporation, partnership, agent or fiduciary, or surviving joint owner. For more information concerning Putnam’s signature guarantee and documentation requirements, contact Putnam Investor Services.

The fund also reserves the right to revise or terminate the exchange privilege, limit the amount or number of exchanges or reject any exchange. The fund into which you would like to exchange may also reject your exchange. These actions may apply to all shareholders or only to those shareholders whose exchanges Putnam Management determines are likely to have a negative effect on the fund or other Putnam funds. Consult Putnam Investor Services before requesting an exchange. Ask your financial representative or Putnam Investor Services for prospectuses of other Putnam funds. Some Putnam funds are not available in all states.

Deferred sales charges for class B, class C and certain class A shares

If you sell (redeem) class B shares within six years of purchase, you will generally pay a deferred sales charge according to the following schedule:

Year after purchase	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Charge	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%

A deferred sales charge of 1.00% will apply to class C shares if redeemed within one year of purchase. Class A shares that are part of a purchase of \$500,000 or more (other than by an employer-sponsored retirement plan) will be subject to a 1.00% deferred sales charge if redeemed within twelve months of purchase, if the purchase is on or after March 1, 2018. Such purchases made prior to March 1, 2018 will be subject to a 1.00% CDSC if redeemed within nine months of purchase.

Deferred sales charges will be based on the lower of the shares' cost and current NAV. Shares not subject to any charge will be redeemed first, followed by shares held longest. You may sell shares acquired by reinvestment of distributions without a charge at any time.

- **Payment information.** The fund typically expects to send you payment for your shares the business day after your request is received in good order, although if you hold your shares through certain financial intermediaries or financial intermediary programs, the fund typically expects to send payment for your shares within three business days after your request is received in good order. However, it is possible that payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. Under unusual circumstances, the fund may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, as permitted by federal securities law. Under normal market conditions, the fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests by using holdings of cash and cash equivalents or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. Under stressed market conditions, the fund may also satisfy redemption requests by borrowing under the fund's lines of credit or interfund lending arrangements. For additional information regarding the fund's lines of credit and interfund lending arrangements, please see the Statement of Additional Information.

To the extent consistent with applicable laws and regulations, the fund reserves the right to satisfy all or a portion of a redemption request by distributing securities or other property in lieu of cash ("in-kind" redemptions), under both normal and stressed market conditions. In-kind redemptions are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of the large redemption on the fund and its remaining shareholders. Any in-kind redemption will be effected through a pro rata distribution of all publicly traded portfolio securities or securities for which quoted bid prices are available, subject to certain exceptions. The securities distributed in an in-kind redemption will be valued in the same manner as they are valued for purposes of computing the fund's net asset value. Once distributed in-kind to an investor, securities may increase or decrease in value before the investor is able to convert them into cash. Any transaction costs or other expenses involved in liquidating securities received in an in-kind redemption will be borne by the redeeming investor. The fund has committed, in connection with an election under Rule 18f-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, to pay all redemptions of fund shares by a single shareholder during any 90-day period in cash, up to the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of the fund's net assets measured as of the beginning of such 90-day period. For information regarding procedures for in-kind redemptions, please contact Putnam Retail Management. You will not receive interest on uncashed redemption checks.

- **Redemption by the fund.** If you own fewer shares than the minimum set by the Trustees (presently 20 shares), the fund may redeem your shares without your permission and send you the proceeds after providing you with at least 60 days' notice to attain the minimum. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the fund may also redeem shares if you own more than a maximum amount set by the Trustees. There is presently no maximum, but the Trustees could set a maximum that would apply to both present and future shareholders.

Policy on excessive short-term trading

- **Risks of excessive short-term trading.** Excessive short-term trading activity may reduce the fund's performance and harm all fund shareholders by interfering with portfolio management, increasing the fund's expenses and diluting the fund's NAV. Depending on the size and frequency of short-term trades in the fund's shares, the fund may experience increased cash volatility, which could require the fund to maintain undesirably large cash positions or buy or sell portfolio securities it would not have bought or sold otherwise. The need to execute additional portfolio transactions due to these cash flows may also increase the fund's brokerage and administrative costs and, for investors in taxable accounts, may increase taxable distributions received from the fund.

Because the fund invests in foreign securities, its performance may be adversely impacted and the interests of longer-term shareholders may be diluted as a result of time-zone arbitrage, a short-term trading practice that seeks to exploit changes in the value of the fund's investments that result from events occurring after the close of the foreign markets on which the investments trade, but prior to the later close of trading on the NYSE, the time as of which the fund determines its NAV. If an arbitrageur is successful, he or she may dilute the interests of other shareholders by trading shares at prices that do not fully reflect their fair value.

Because the fund invests in securities that may trade infrequently or may be more difficult to value, such as lower-rated bonds and securities of smaller companies, it may be susceptible to trading by short-term traders who seek to exploit perceived price inefficiencies in the fund's investments. In addition, the market for these securities may at times show "market momentum," in which positive or negative performance may continue from one day to the next for reasons unrelated to the fundamentals of the issuer. Short-term traders may seek to capture this momentum by trading frequently in the fund's shares, which will reduce the fund's performance and may dilute the interests of other shareholders. Because lower-rated debt and securities of smaller companies may be less liquid than higher-rated debt or securities of larger companies, respectively, the fund may also be unable to buy or sell these securities at desirable prices when the need arises (for example, in response to volatile cash flows caused by short-term trading). Similar risks may apply if the fund holds other types of less liquid securities.

- **Fund policies.** In order to protect the interests of long-term shareholders of the fund, Putnam Management and the fund's Trustees have adopted policies and procedures intended to discourage excessive short-term trading. The fund seeks to discourage

excessive short-term trading by using fair value pricing procedures to value investments under some circumstances. In addition, Putnam Management monitors activity in those shareholder accounts about which it possesses the necessary information in order to detect excessive short-term trading patterns and takes steps to deter excessive short-term traders.

- **Account monitoring.** Putnam Management’s Compliance Department currently uses multiple reporting tools to detect short-term trading activity occurring in accounts for investors held directly with the Putnam funds as well as within accounts held through certain financial intermediaries. Putnam Management measures excessive short-term trading in the fund by the number of “round trip” transactions above a specified dollar amount within a specified period of time. A “round trip” transaction is defined as a purchase or exchange into the fund followed, or preceded, by a redemption or exchange out of the same fund. Generally, if an investor has been identified as having completed two “round trip” transactions with values above a specified amount within a rolling 90-day period, Putnam Management will issue the investor and/or his or her financial intermediary, if any, a written warning. Putnam Management’s practices for measuring excessive short-term trading activity and issuing warnings may change from time to time. Certain types of transactions are exempt from monitoring, such as those in connection with systematic investment or withdrawal plans and reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions.
- **Account restrictions.** In addition to these monitoring practices, Putnam Management and the fund reserve the right to reject or restrict purchases or exchanges for any reason. Continued excessive short-term trading activity by an investor or intermediary following a warning may lead to the termination of the exchange privilege for that investor or intermediary. Putnam Management or the fund may determine that an investor’s trading activity is excessive or otherwise potentially harmful based on various factors, including an investor’s or financial intermediary’s trading history in the fund, other Putnam funds or other investment products, and may aggregate activity in multiple accounts in the fund or other Putnam funds under common ownership or control for purposes of determining whether the activity is excessive. If the fund identifies an investor or intermediary as a potential excessive trader, it may, among other things, require future trades to be submitted by mail rather than by phone or over the Internet, impose limitations on the amount, number, or frequency of future purchases or exchanges, or temporarily or permanently bar the investor or intermediary from investing in the fund or other Putnam funds. The fund may take these steps in its discretion even if the investor’s activity does not fall within the fund’s current monitoring parameters.
- **Limitations on the fund’s policies.** There is no guarantee that the fund will be able to detect excessive short-term trading in all accounts. For example, Putnam Management currently does not have access to sufficient information to identify each investor’s trading history, and in certain circumstances there are operational or technological constraints on its ability to enforce the fund’s policies. In addition, even when Putnam Management has sufficient information, its detection methods may not capture all excessive short-term trading.

In particular, many purchase, redemption and exchange orders are received from financial intermediaries that hold omnibus accounts with the fund. Omnibus accounts, in which shares are held in the name of an intermediary on behalf of multiple beneficial owners, are a common form of holding shares among retirement plans and financial intermediaries such as brokers, advisers and third-party administrators. The fund is generally not able to identify trading by a particular beneficial owner within an omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular shareholder is engaging in excessive short-term trading. Putnam Management monitors aggregate cash flows in omnibus accounts on an ongoing basis. If high cash flows or other information indicate that excessive short-term trading may be taking place, Putnam Management will contact the financial intermediary, plan sponsor or recordkeeper that maintains accounts for the beneficial owner and attempt to identify and remedy any excessive trading. However, the fund's ability to monitor and deter excessive short-term traders in omnibus accounts ultimately depends on the capabilities and cooperation of these third-party financial firms. A financial intermediary or plan sponsor may impose different or additional limits on short-term trading.

Distribution plans and payments to dealers

Putnam funds are distributed primarily through dealers (including any broker, dealer, bank, bank trust department, registered investment advisor, financial planner, retirement plan administrator, and any other institution having a selling, services, or any similar agreement with Putnam Retail Management or one of its affiliates). In order to pay for the marketing of fund shares and services provided to shareholders, the fund has adopted distribution and service (12b-1) plans, which increase the annual operating expenses you pay each year in certain share classes, as shown in the tables of annual fund operating expenses in the section *Fund summary – Fees and expenses*. Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates also make additional payments to dealers that do not increase your fund expenses, as described below.

- **Distribution and service (12b-1) plans.** The fund's 12b-1 plans provide for payments at annual rates (based on average net assets) of up to 0.35% on class A shares, 1.00% on class B, class C, class M and class R shares and 0.25% on class T shares. The Trustees currently limit payments on class A, class M and class R shares to 0.25%, 0.75% and 0.50% of average net assets, respectively. Because these fees are paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, they will increase the cost of your investment. The higher fees for class B, class C, class M and class R shares may cost you more over time than paying the initial sales charge for class A and class T shares. Because class M and class R shares, unlike class B and class C shares, do not convert to class A shares, class M and class R shares may cost you more over time than class B and class C shares. Class P, class R6 and class Y shares, for shareholders who are eligible to purchase them, will be less expensive than other classes of shares because they do not bear sales charges or 12b-1 fees.

- **Payments to dealers.** If you purchase your shares through a dealer, your dealer generally receives payments from Putnam Retail Management representing some or all of the sales charges and distribution and service (12b-1) fees, if any, shown in the tables under *Fund summary — Fees and expenses* at the front of this prospectus.

Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates also pay additional compensation to selected dealers in recognition of their marketing support and/or program servicing (each of which is described in more detail below). These payments may create an incentive for a dealer firm or its representatives to recommend or offer shares of the fund or other Putnam funds to its customers. These additional payments are made by Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates and do not increase the amount paid by you or the fund as shown under *Fund summary — Fees and expenses*.

The additional payments to dealers by Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates are generally based on one or more of the following factors: average net assets of the fund attributable to that dealer, sales or net sales of the fund attributable to that dealer, or reimbursement of ticket charges (fees that a dealer firm charges its representatives for effecting transactions in fund shares), or on the basis of a negotiated lump sum payment for services provided.

Marketing support payments are generally available to most dealers engaging in significant sales of Putnam fund shares. These payments are individually negotiated with each dealer firm, taking into account the marketing support services provided by the dealer, including business planning assistance, educating dealer personnel about the Putnam funds and shareholder financial planning needs, placement on the dealer's preferred or recommended fund company list, and access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the dealer, as well as the size of the dealer's relationship with Putnam Retail Management. Although the total amount of marketing support payments made to dealers in any year may vary, on average, the aggregate payments are not expected, on an annual basis, to exceed 0.085% of the average net assets of Putnam's retail mutual funds attributable to the dealers.

Program servicing payments, which are paid in some instances to dealers in connection with investments in the fund through dealer platforms and other investment programs, are not expected, with certain limited exceptions, to exceed 0.20% of the total assets in the program on an annual basis. These payments are made for program or platform services provided by the dealer, including shareholder recordkeeping, reporting, or transaction processing, as well as services rendered in connection with dealer platform development and maintenance, fund/investment selection and monitoring, or other similar services.

You can find a list of all dealers to which Putnam made marketing support and/or program servicing payments in 2017 in the SAI, which is on file with the SEC and is also available on Putnam's website at putnam.com. You can also find other details in the SAI about the payments made by Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates and the services provided by your dealer. Your dealer may charge you fees or commissions in addition to those disclosed in this prospectus. You can also ask your dealer about

any payments it receives from Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates and any services your dealer provides, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

- **Other payments.** Putnam Retail Management and its affiliates may make other payments (including payments in connection with educational seminars or conferences) or allow other promotional incentives to dealers to the extent permitted by SEC and NASD (as adopted by FINRA) rules and by other applicable laws and regulations. The fund's transfer agent may also make payments to certain financial intermediaries in recognition of subaccounting or other services they provide to shareholders or plan participants who invest in the fund or other Putnam funds through their retirement plan. See the discussion in the SAI under *Management — Investor Servicing Agent* for more details.

Fund distributions and taxes

The fund normally distributes any net investment income and any net realized capital gains annually. You may choose to reinvest distributions from net investment income, capital gains or both in additional shares of your fund or other Putnam funds, or you may receive them in cash in the form of a check or an electronic deposit to your bank account. If you do not select an option when you open your account, all distributions will be reinvested. If you choose to receive distributions in cash, but correspondence from the fund or Putnam Investor Services is returned as “undeliverable,” the distribution option on your account may be converted to reinvest future distributions in the fund. You will not receive interest on uncashed distribution checks.

For shares purchased through your employer's retirement plan, the terms of the plan will govern how the plan may receive distributions from the fund.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to you as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than by how long you have owned (or are deemed to have owned) your shares. Distributions that the fund properly reports to you as gains from investments that the fund owned for more than one year are generally taxable to you as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of gains from investments that the fund owned for one year or less and gains on the sale of or payment on bonds characterized as market discount are generally taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions that the fund properly reports to you as “qualified dividend income” are taxable at the reduced rates applicable to your net capital gain provided that both you and the fund meet certain holding period and other requirements. Distributions are taxable in the manner described in this paragraph whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares of the relevant fund or other Putnam funds.

Distributions by the fund to retirement plans that qualify for tax-advantaged treatment under federal income tax laws will not be taxable. Special tax rules apply to investments through such plans. You should consult your tax advisor to determine the suitability of the fund as an investment through such a plan and the tax treatment

of distributions (including distributions of amounts attributable to an investment in the fund) from such a plan.

Unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (such as an IRA), you should consider avoiding a purchase of fund shares shortly before the fund makes a distribution because doing so may cost you money in taxes. Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid). Contact your financial representative or Putnam to find out the distribution schedule for your fund.

The fund's investments in certain debt obligations may cause the fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such obligations. Thus, the fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements.

The fund's investments in foreign securities, if any, may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes. In that case, the fund's return on those investments would be decreased. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to these foreign taxes. In addition, the fund's investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the fund's distributions.

The fund's investments in derivative financial instruments, including investments by which the fund seeks exposure to assets other than securities, are subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. Moreover, the fund's intention to qualify as a "regulated investment company" and receive favorable treatment under the federal income tax rules may limit its ability to invest in such instruments. The applicable tax rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by the fund are treated as ordinary or capital, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, defer or possibly prevent the recognition or use of certain losses by the fund and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities, thereby affecting, among other things, whether capital gains and losses are treated as short-term or long-term. The rules could, in turn, affect the amount, timing and character of the income distributed to shareholders by the fund and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. In addition, because the application of these rules may be uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future Internal Revenue Service guidance with respect to these rules (which determination or future guidance may be retroactive) may affect whether the fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

Any gain resulting from the sale or exchange of your shares generally also will be subject to tax.

The above is a general summary of the tax implications of investing in the fund. Please refer to the SAI for further details. You should consult your tax advisor for more information on your own tax situation, including possible foreign, state and local taxes.

Information about the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI

The summary prospectus, prospectus, and SAI for the fund provide information concerning the fund. The summary prospectus, prospectus, and SAI are updated at least annually and any information provided in a summary prospectus, prospectus, or SAI can be changed without a shareholder vote unless specifically stated otherwise. The summary prospectus, prospectus, and the SAI are not contracts between the fund and its shareholders and do not give rise to any contractual rights or obligations or any shareholder rights other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the fund's recent financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. The total returns represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. No class T shares were outstanding during these periods. This information has been derived from the fund's financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their reports and the fund's financial statements are included in the fund's annual report to shareholders, which is available upon request.

Financial highlights (For a common share outstanding throughout the period)

Period ended	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS				LESS DISTRIBUTIONS	
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^a	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	Total from investment operations	From net investment income	From net realized gain on investments
Class A						
October 31, 2017	\$11.28	.24	.82	1.06	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.45	.25	(.50)	(.25)	(.78)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.71	.20	.30	.50	(.19)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	12.17	.20	.48	.68	(.14)	—
October 31, 2013	11.78	.24	.16	.40	(.01)	—
Class B						
October 31, 2017	\$11.01	.15	.79	.94	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.16	.16	(.47)	(.31)	(.70)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.44	.10	.29	.39	(.10)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	11.91	.11	.47	.58	(.05)	—
October 31, 2013	11.60	.15	.16	.31	—	—
Class C						
October 31, 2017	\$10.99	.15	.79	.94	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.16	.16	(.48)	(.32)	(.71)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.44	.10	.29	.39	(.10)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	11.91	.11	.47	.58	(.05)	—
October 31, 2013	11.60	.15	.16	.31	—	—
Class M						
October 31, 2017	\$11.08	.18	.80	.98	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.25	.19	(.49)	(.30)	(.73)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.52	.14	.29	.43	(.13)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	11.99	.14	.47	.61	(.08)	—
October 31, 2013	11.65	.18	.16	.34	—	—
Class P						
October 31, 2017	\$11.31	.29	.82	1.11	—	—
October 31, 2016 ^f	11.25	.04	.02	.06	—	—
Class R						
October 31, 2017	\$11.15	.20	.81	1.01	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.31	.22	(.49)	(.27)	(.75)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.57	.17	.30	.47	(.16)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	12.04	.17	.48	.65	(.12)	—
October 31, 2013	11.68	.21	.15	.36	— ^g	—
Class R6						
October 31, 2017	\$11.35	.28	.82	1.10	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.51	.29	(.49)	(.20)	(.82)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.77	.24	.30	.54	(.23)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	12.23	.24	.48	.72	(.18)	—
October 31, 2013	11.81	.25	.20	.45	(.03)	—

See notes to financial highlights at the end of this section.

				RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
From return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Total return at net asset value (%) ^b	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets (%) ^c	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (%)	Portfolio turnover (%)
—	—	\$12.34	9.40	\$262,943	1.16	2.01	559 ^e
(.02)	(.92)	11.28	(1.81)	316,497	1.19 ^d	2.21 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.76)	12.45	4.04	424,484	1.26	1.60	563 ^e
—	(.14)	12.71	5.65	328,250	1.24	1.63	313 ^e
—	(.01)	12.17	3.42	346,385	1.25	2.04	199 ^f
—	—	\$11.95	8.54	\$23,289	1.91	1.30	559 ^e
(.02)	(.84)	11.01	(2.50)	28,632	1.94 ^d	1.45 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.67)	12.16	3.18	30,905	2.01	.85	563 ^e
—	(.05)	12.44	4.92	28,072	1.99	.88	313 ^e
—	—	11.91	2.67	28,175	2.00	1.29	199 ^f
—	—	\$11.93	8.55	\$151,075	1.91	1.29	559 ^e
(.02)	(.85)	10.99	(2.54)	186,452	1.94 ^d	1.46 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.67)	12.16	3.24	210,619	2.01	.85	563 ^e
—	(.05)	12.44	4.91	160,682	1.99	.88	313 ^e
—	—	11.91	2.67	148,531	2.00	1.29	199 ^f
—	—	\$12.06	8.84	\$5,066	1.66	1.54	559 ^e
(.02)	(.87)	11.08	(2.30)	6,815	1.69 ^d	1.70 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.70)	12.25	3.55	7,146	1.76	1.10	563 ^e
—	(.08)	12.52	5.12	5,286	1.74	1.12	313 ^e
—	—	11.99	2.92	4,535	1.75	1.53	199 ^f
—	—	\$12.42	9.81	\$89,518	.78	2.41	559 ^e
—	—	11.31	.53 [*]	71,489	.14 [*]	.39 [*]	578 ^e
—	—	\$12.16	9.06	\$4,597	1.41	1.73	559 ^e
(.02)	(.89)	11.15	(2.05)	1,861	1.44 ^d	1.96 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.73)	12.31	3.84	1,564	1.51	1.34	563 ^e
—	(.12)	12.57	5.40	1,848	1.49	1.39	313 ^e
—	— ^g	12.04	3.11	2,005	1.50	1.77	199 ^f
—	—	\$12.45	9.69	\$9,071	.82	2.37	559 ^e
(.02)	(.96)	11.35	(1.40)	7,817	.85 ^d	2.54 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.80)	12.51	4.39	8,237	.93	1.93	563 ^e
—	(.18)	12.77	5.97	6,678	.91	1.96	313 ^e
—	(.03)	12.23	3.79	6,500	.92	2.09	199 ^f

Financial highlights (Continued)

Period ended	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS				LESS DISTRIBUTIONS	
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^a	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	Total from investment operations	From net investment income	From net realized gain on investments
Class Y						
October 31, 2017	\$11.31	.27	.82	1.09	—	—
October 31, 2016	12.47	.28	(.49)	(.21)	(.81)	(.12)
October 31, 2015	12.74	.23	.29	.52	(.22)	(.57)
October 31, 2014	12.20	.23	.49	.72	(.18)	—
October 31, 2013	11.81	.27	.16	.43	(.04)	—

* Not annualized.

† For the period August 31, 2016 (commencement of operations) to October 31, 2016.

^a Per share net investment income (loss) has been determined on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

^b Total return assumes dividend reinvestment and does not reflect the effect of sales charges.

^c Includes amounts paid through expense offset and/or brokerage service arrangements, if any. Also excludes acquired fund fees and expenses, if any.

^d Reflects a voluntary waiver of certain fund expenses in effect during the period. As a result of such waivers, the expenses of each class reflect a reduction of the following amounts as a percentage of average net assets:

	10/31/16
Class A	<0.01%
Class B	<0.01
Class C	<0.01
Class M	<0.01
Class R	<0.01
Class P	—
Class R6	<0.01
Class Y	<0.01

^e Portfolio turnover includes TBA purchase and sale commitments.

^f Portfolio turnover excludes TBA purchase and sale commitments. Including TBA purchase and sale commitments to conform with current year presentation, the portfolio turnover would have been the following:

	Portfolio turnover %
October 31, 2013	463%

^g Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

				RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
From return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Total return at net asset value (%) ^b	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets (%) ^c	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (%)	Portfolio turnover (%)
—	—	\$12.40	9.64	\$622,673	.91	2.29	559 ^e
(.02)	(.95)	11.31	(1.48)	602,704	.94 ^d	2.47 ^d	578 ^e
—	(.79)	12.47	4.25	755,830	1.01	1.85	563 ^e
—	(.18)	12.74	5.93	565,281	.99	1.88	313 ^e
—	(.04)	12.20	3.67	464,035	1.00	2.27	199 ^f

Appendix

Financial intermediary specific sales charge waiver information

As described in the prospectus, class A, M and T shares may be subject to an initial sales charge and class B and C shares may be subject to a CDSC. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different initial sales charges or waive the initial sales charge or CDSC in certain circumstances. This Appendix details the variations in sales charge waivers by financial intermediary. You should consult your financial representative for assistance in determining whether you may qualify for a particular sales charge waiver.

MERRILL LYNCH

Effective April 10, 2017, if you purchase fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account held at Merrill Lynch, you will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the fund's prospectus or SAI. It is your responsibility to notify your financial representative at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying you for sales charge waivers or discounts.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available through Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch-affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the fund (but not any other Putnam fund)
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- Trustees of the fund, and employees of Putnam Management or any of its affiliates, as described in the fund's prospectus
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from a Putnam fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers on A, B and C Shares available through Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts that are exchanged for a share class with lower operating expenses due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A and C shares only)

Front-end Sales Charge Discounts available through Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in the fund's prospectus and SAI
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA), which entitle you to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within your household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible Putnam fund assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if you notify your financial representative about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI), which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of Putnam funds, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period

For more information about Putnam Multi-Asset Absolute Return Fund

The fund's SAI and annual and semiannual reports to shareholders include additional information about the fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means it is part of this prospectus for legal purposes. The fund's annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year. You may get free copies of these materials, request other information about any Putnam fund, or make shareholder inquiries, by contacting your financial representative, by visiting Putnam's website at putnam.com/individual, or by calling Putnam toll-free at 1-800-225-1581.

You may review and copy information about the fund, including its SAI, at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may call the Commission at 1-202-551-8090 for information about the operation of the Public Reference Room. You may also access reports and other information about the fund on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may get copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You may need to refer to the fund's file number.

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File No. 811-07513

SP107 311207 4/18

Class T shares of the fund
are not currently available
for purchase.